## THE PHILANTHROPIST, PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF

THE ONIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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For the Philanthropist. Why should I scorn thee ? am I formed Of holier dust than thou ? Hath richer blood my bosom warmed, Or purer light my brow ?

Why should I scorn thee ? wherefore fling. Contempt on word of thine? I know thy spirit hath a string, Of sweeter strain than mine.

Why should I scorn thee ? wert thou trained, In life's most lowly sphere; Or hath thy humble mind obtained, No gems of knowledge here?

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The' thou hast nought of earthly lore, A nobler path thou'st trod; Thy soul has wisdom's richest store. The knowledge of thy God.

Why should I scorn thee ? dost thou break, With tears thy daily bread; Or worn, and tried in spirit make,

Thy home an humble shed ? But HE to whom my soul is wed, A lowly path once trod, And oft at night His sacred head,

Was pillowed on the sod.

Why should I scorn thee? hath the storm Of sorrow o'er thee passed, Until thy faint and trembling form Is bowed before the blast ?

And hath it only served to bind, Thy soul with love divine ? Then is thy spirit more refined With fiercer fires than mine.

Why should I scorn thee? art thou clad In poverty's attire? Or there o'er thy features spread, The tent of Afric's fire ?

Methinks that soon beyond the skies, Thou'lt win a crown of gold, While glories o'er thy features rise, That earth may not behold.

Why should I scorn thee ? hast thou met, The cold world's cruel frown ? As on thine eyes with sorrow wet,

Yet Jesus, for thy guardianship, Hath bared His red right hand, And those fair forms who watch thy sleeep,

Before the Godhead stand. Why should I scorn thee? thou mayest own, In Heaven a higher seat,

While humbled at my Maker's throne. I linger at thy feet. And when before our God we bow,

His equal love to share, Whate'er the thoughts that move me now; I may not scorn thee there.

For the Phtlanthropist.

She might have passed unheeded by; For nothing as she moved along, Would catch the glance of careless eye, Or mark her from the common throng,

There was no witchcraft, to invoke The homage of admiring eyes, And if she won a second look, 'Twas from her plain unstudied guise.

Her cheek was tinged with youthful dyes, Her noble brow impressed with thought; And from her darkly beaming eyes, The mysteries of the soul looked out.

She waked no passion into birth; For her composed, and peaceful air, Was loftier than the things of earth, And whispered of a heavenly sphere, She wore for gems, a spirit meek-

A heart that warmed with sacred love, She had no prize on earth to seek; Her treasure was enshrined above,

And she, her budding life had given, To sooth the woes of human kind, To guide the wanderer's steps to heaven, And nourish the immortal mind,

Where'er the cry of want was heard-Where dimly burned the lamp of hope, The fountains of her soul were stirred,

To bind the broken spirit up. She smoothed the pillow of distress-She wiped the orphan's trembling tear; And still with kind intent to bless, The house of mourning lingered near.

She shrank not from the gathering storm, She turned not from the raging blast; But all unmoved, her gentle form, Stood firmly where the tempest passed.

For tho' the flesh were weak, she felt, That when her mission here was done, The clay built temple where she dwelt, Would to its kindred dust return,

And bid her soul, on wings depart-That boon the brightest, and the best; For every word, and thirsting heart, To flee away and be at rest,

So meekly were her trials borne, And tho' the world passed careless by, Or yielded but the glance of scorn; Her deeds are registered on high.

For the Philanthropist. FOR C\_\_\_\_'S ALBUM,

Are these thy pages, Memory ? these the lines. Inscribed upon thy tablets? shall there be, No other story of the past from thee, Than that which here in wordy trappings shines So fadingly ?

Shall we who trace our names all lightly here, Leave them for Time's quick pinions to efface, And in thy temple ask no other place, Than for a fleeting lifetime to appear, In this faint trace?

Memory, of thee a brighter boon we claim, A richer treasure in thy storehouse laid, Than one which in the breath of Time shall fade; Thy tablet for long ages should remain, Still undecayed.

Here, we but cast the wreaths which fancy weaves, About thy temple gates, that they may lure, The wanderer to thy shrine some weary hour, To count again the gems thy free hand gives, A priceless store.

But when these wreaths are faded, still enshrined, Upon thine altar, those bright gems shall lie, Amid the glorious things that never die; The rich crown jewels of the immortal mind, Unchanged on high. H. E. S.

From the Declaration of Independence. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

On Monday, March 10, the friends of Liberty of ed at the Congregational Church in the city of Cleve-land. The different townships were mostly represented, and the number present was somewhat large. Mr. McIlrath, of Euclid, was called to the chair, and T. N. Boxp, of Cleveland, chosen Secretary.

The Convention then came to order, and was with prayer by Rev. Mr. Barris. A Business Committee of five were appointed, conisting of Messrs. E. Wade, Barris, Hamblin, Hutchin-

on and Cady. The chairman of said committee presented their reort, which was accepted and laid on the table. The Convention then proceeded to take up the Resolutions presented by E. Wade, Esq. chairman of committee.

The following resolutions were then adopted unani-

nously, as the sentiments of the Convention: Resolved, That we most cordially approve the nom-ination of Judge King, of Trumbull county, as a candidate for Governor of the State, and that there is no rea-son why the citizens of the Reserve should not give this long tried, able and faithful public servant their unanimous support, unless it be a disqualification in him that he is known to be in favor of Universal Liberty; and a tried friend to the protection of the interests of

Resolved, That if Thomas Corwin has any qualificato the support of the whig party, in preference to Judge King, they consist in a tame and abject submission to the interests of the slaveholders.

Resolved, That if the whig party support Mr. Corwin in preference to Judge King, it will be because it is a pro-slavery party; and being such, no one friendly to slave emancipation, or to the rights of the people of the Free States can consistently support Mr. Corwin for the State provides that the people shall be sworn months, or quarterly, as in his judgment he may

win, in relation to the infamous and most wicked pro-slavery mots at Dayton and Cincinnati, and the dis-graceful and tyrannical Black Laws of the State, cannot gracted and cytamical black lates of the state, called the accounted for on any other principle than that his Excellency is at heart a slaveholder and a tyrant, or else that, to subserve the corrupt ends of an overbearing product States, is an entire prostration of our State sovereignty, both under the Ordislavery party, he submits to a control, which to an horest and independent spirit is worse than death.

Resolved, That Thomas Corwin and Wilson Shannon, the nominees for Governor of the whig and Democratic parties, are the willing instruments to advance the slaveholding interests which control both of these

Resolved, That Slavery may be peaceably abolished by the exercise of moral power in the free States, and that if politicians, the pulpit and the press had been at half the pains to expose the evils of slavery and rebuke the slaveholders, as they have been to curry favor with them by villifying abolitionists, slavery would in our opinion, before this time, have been peacefully abolished; and that these classes will be held by posterity respon-sible for the existence of slavery and for all its attendant

poverty, ignorance and guilt. Resolved, That political action is in every sense mo ral action, inasmuch as corrupt political action depraves the morals of the people, and honest political action tends

promote morality and religion.
Resolved, That we who hold that Liberty is the righ of all men, and yet refuse to establish such principles by political action, can no more expect those principles to be established than the or Whig or Democrat could his

Resolved, That the principles of the Whigs and Dem ocrats are either moral or immoral, and, that to carry their principles into politics is as much making a party ques-tion of mere morals, as it is to carry the principles of the Liberty men into politics.

The Convention then adjourned. Pursuant to the adjournment, the Convention met at

The following resolutions were then presented and adopted as the voice of the Convention. Resolved that we do most cordially approve of the course of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, in his recent triumph,

in maintaining the rights of the North against the ag-Resolved, That we sympathize with the oppressed in every part of the globe, whether among the poor of England, the down-trodden in Ireland, or the despised victims of the iron-handed despotism of the South: and

that we will use all peaceful means to break the arm of the oppressor, and release his victims from bondage. Resolved, That we believe in the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, that if ever the slaves should strike for freedom, "there is no attribute of the Deity that can take

Resolved, That in most of the diplomacy of the general

government, where the interests of the slaveholders are concerned, it manifests the swaggering insolence of the bully; but where the rights, interest and honor of the

Resolved that so long as slaveholders and their instruments control the legislation of the country, so long will the "Home Leauge," and other measures for the protection of the industry of the free States prove ineffectual; and that all measures of the kind which do not where the country is and that all measures of the kind which do not where the country is and that all measures of the kind which do not where the country is and that all measures of the kind which do not where the country is and that all measures of the kind which do not where the country is a constitution, and a register of such names, be kept the constitution, and a register of such names, be kept that the course pursued by the secretary. Then let an organization be the country is a constitution, and a register of such names, be kept the third in the find which do not in this district, by subscribing to its flat is the course pursued by the secretary. Then let an organization be the country is and that all measures for the product and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribing to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed to order and informed the President of the subscribed

aim to overthrow the slaveholding influences, must be ident and Sec'ry of the several District associa- prayer. The minutes of last meeting were read, ion, and his defense against the false charges unavailing.

Resolved, That the principal cause of our financial

distresses is to be found in the fact, that the slave States consume all the surplus earnings of the free States, and run them in debt at the rate of 22,000,000 dollars per During the Convention, remarks were made by Messrs.

Wade, Aiken, Canfield and others. Wade, Alken, Canfield and others.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs, Wade, Brayton and Severance, to take measures for organizing Liberty Clubs, for the County, Town, City, Ward, and School Districts. The Convention

Q. F. ATKINS, Ch'n. S. M. Holmes, Sec'ry.

For the Philanthropist. DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. DR. BAILEY:-The question as to the rights of the States to pass laws respecting fugitives from labor in another State has acquired new and additional importance since the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. in the case (as it is called,) of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The authority of reclamation rests upon the following provisions.

The Ordinance of July 1787 sixth article, has the following proviso, "Provided always that any person escaping into the same (meaning the Territory N. W. of the Ohio river,) from whom labor or service is lawfully due, may be reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claim-

ing his or her labor or service as aforesaid." The Constitution of the United States adopted by the Convention, September 17th 1787, contains the following clause: "No person held to service and labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law for regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due.'

The 3rd Section of the act of Congress,\* approved Feb. 12th, 1793, is as follows:

The late opinion of the Supreme Court in the case above mentioned I understand to be, That the Constitution of the United States, authorizes the claimant or his duly authorised agent to arrest in any state a person who he says is a fugitive from labor from another State, without any judicial process, and then to take such person before any Judge of the circuit or district court of the United States in order to establish such claim: that the act of 1793 can give no authority to any State officer to act in the case; That the states have no power to legislate on the subject.

I take it as obvious that this decision, (I shall speak of Ohio only,) strikes at the sover-eignty of the State, and converts her into a mere petty corporation existing only by the breath of Congress and subject in all her important interests to the constant control of that

In the first place it annuls the provision of the Ordinance of 1787. By the lawful reclamation therein mentioned is meant State legislation exclusive of legislation by the General Government, and this ordinance is to remain forever unalterable unless by common consent. The Constitution of the United States was not intended to repeal or abrogate any of the six articles of the Orditions for the office of Governor, which recommend him nance nor can it be rightfully construed to affect in any manner their full operation in our State .-It is to be remembered that in the Ordinance, in the Constitution of the United States, & in the act lave a general supervision of matters pertaining in their person &c., from unwarrantable searches Resolved, That the studied silence of Governor Cor- and seizures, and that euen general warrants without oath, to seize any person not named &c., are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted. The opinion of the Supreme Court n- nance, and the Constitution of the State,

taking from her the power of providing by her own laws for the prostration of the person; of the fugitive from violence while within the State, and to prevent him or her from parties, and consequently they ought to be indiscriminately rejected by independent and intelligent free-trial by jury which the Constitution declares shall be inviolate. These monstrous results follow from the decision of the Supreme Court, and that same decision uproots the delivery of fugitives from justice, by declaring that no state officer is competent to create any act of Congress. If this decision is to stand; an entire new code respecting both kinds of fugitives must be enacted by Congress. Let the people

. See second page, under editorial head .- En. Pair.

and states see to it.

For the Philanthropist. Cleveland, Jan. 17th 1842. PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

DR BAILEY:- The Liberty candidate for Governor of this State, is now fairly in the fieldthe selection was a good one. I do not know that a better one could be made. The nomination of Judge King by a portion of his fellow to the State Anti-slavery Society. A constitu-citizens, professing not only the principles of tion was accordingly adopted. The 2nd article

or America.

Township associations shall then organize themselves into a County Liberty Party Asso-

ciation, and appoint their officers. And now as to the plan of operations, and duties of these several Associations. 'The District Association should hold weekly, semimonthly, or monthly meetings for the discussion of the panciples of the Liberty party-to devise means for effectually carrying out those principles-raise funds to purchase documents for distribution in their several districts &c. To obtain funds, so necessary in carrying forward of any other nation against the interests of this in the discussion of all subjects pertaining there the purposes of a political organization, a thorough systematized plan is particularly needed. tion of slavery in the U. S., by peaceful and truth in love without partiality, and without For the want of a system, the political parties lawful means, endeavoring to convince all our hypocrisy, and never indulge in an uncharitable of the day have often found themselves fellow citizens that slaveholding is a sin and that troubled to raise the necessary expenses of the duty, safety, and best interests of the whole printing &c., which has not unfrequently retard- nation require its immediate abolition. ed their advancement. I have frequently known their committees to engage the printing of their addresses, votes &c., with no means to pay the but to enlighten the public mind on the subject, printer, and either the committee had to "foot so that the proper legal authorities may be inhard earnings-the latter is oftener the case .-Let it not be so with the Liberty party. A priate jurisdiction. fund should be always on hand, to pay any necessary expenses of printing, as well as to ev adapted to the views of slaveholders can in purchase documents for distribution. We should never be in debt-never make expenditures without the means in hand; if we follow this advice, our course is onward. My plan then, for raising funds is simple and may easily be carried out. Let the Treasurer of each District association make a subscription paper, and with the assistance if necessary, of a committee appointed for that purpose, to obtain the signature of every member in his district to this paper, with the amount set opposite his name, that he ture and of nations, and in asserting their freewill pay per month into the treasury of the Association. No one ought to excuse himself from had it been performed by any other than blacks own judgment. signing the paper, because, if he can afford no more, he ought not to be ashamed to subscribe one cent a month. If we have ten thousand Liberty party men in this state, and each one pays one cent per month, it will amount to 1200 dollars a year, no inconsiderable sum .-But then there is scarcely a Liberty man that is notable to pay from 25cts to one dollar a month as a gratuitous interference in favor of slavery and by this means money enough can be raised to revolutionize the state in a few years. I have ed nation no doubt on this part of my plan, because of its importance, and because heretofore so much raised to carry out the plans of the Anti-Slavery Society, and now at the commencement of our political campaign, it is to be hoped there will not be the same cause of complaint. These subscriptions should be promptly collected every month, one half appropriated to the purshase of documents for distribution in the

and for other expenses, at the discretion of the Board of Managers-the other half to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Township association. The Secretary of the district association should furnish the Sec. of the Township association, the names of the members of their respective associations, and it should be the duty of the latter to record the same. The Officers of the Township associations, should to the interests of the Liberty party, in their him is our patron and protector. think proper. The Treasurer should pay over to the county association three-fourths of the money paid into his hands, retaining one-fourth, to be applied as in the case of the district association. This ratio may however be raised as the society may think best. It should be the duty of the Secretary from time to time, to report to the County association the number of members registered on his books. The President of the County association should call conventions quarterly, semi-annually or annually at which time full reports of the doings in the Township should be made, addresses delivered, plans proposed &c., The County association should also see that the towns and districts are properly supplied with newspapers, devoted to he interests of the Liberty party: addresses emanating from conventions or other bodies, tracts &c.; thus light may be thoroughly diffused, which cannot fail to enlarge our bodies --This is the substance of my plan, I leave it for others to improve upon it, and carry it out more in detail, so that an organized system may be

established, and the Buckeye state redeemed .-Should not this work commence forth with ?-What county will set theball in motion?

For the Philanrhropist. MARION COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Doctor Bailey-

On the 16th of November 1841, a meeting was held at Mt. Gilead, Marion co., for organizing a County Society, auxiliary equal rights, but resistance at the ballot box to containing the principles of the Society is as all encroachments upon those rights guarantied follows, viz.: The objects of this Society shall half past 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. Q. F. Atkins in the chair, and S. M. Holmes, Secretary. Opened with prayer by highest honor, ever conferred upon him, and I have no doubt he so considers it. I would rath- colored brethren to their proper rank as men. er be Leicester King, and receive the 10 or 15,- While it admits that the several states and Con-000 votes of the true friends of Liberty, than gress have by our federal constitution the ex-Wilson Shannon, who will probably be our clusive power to legislate for the abolition of next Governor, but by the votes of a party, slavery in their respective limits; it maintains professing indeed, the just doctrine of equal that it is our imperative duty to collect and difrights, but belying their professions in all their fuse information on the subject of slavery and practices. Democrats for sooth !- he only is a by all lawful means to convince our fellow citi-Democrat, who advocates equal rights to all, zens throughout the Union, that slavery is in all be they descendants of Europe, Asia, Africa, circumstances a sin against God and his revealed law,-at war with the fundamental principles of But my purpose in this communication, is our our own liberties, and ruinous to our nation briefly to propose a plan of thorough political al morals and prosperity; and that therefore, organization, which if fully carried out, will the duty, safety and interest of all concerned part with us in such a contest;" and if such a war shall ever take place we will not be found contending with my plan is approved of, I hope it will be speed. The require is attention and immediate abolition. The my plan is approved of, I hope it will be speed- remaining articles are of a local character. The ily put into operation and never abandoned un- officers of the society are a president, 2 vice til our objects are accomplished. It is this—let a Liberty Party Association be organized in eving secretary, and an executive committee conery School District throughout the State-the sisting of 5 persons. The society meets quarfree States are concerned, the pusillanimity of the coward: witness the "Caroline," and the "North Eastern Boundary," on the one hand, and the Creole and the Maxienge on the other techniques of the state of the st Liberty Party voter become a member of an adjournment, on Tuesday the 15th day of Feb-Association in his district, by subscribing to its ruary 1842. Rev. Henry Shedd called the

tions, who shall also be governed by a set of when on motion, the constitution was read and brought against him by the minious of slavery, Officers similar to the primary district associaoffered for signatures, upon which several pertions. The Presidents and Secretaries of the sons gave in their names. The following reso. sons gave in their names. The following resotions were severally introduced, discussed and adopted almost unanimously, to wit:

1. Resolved, That we are not amalgamationists, are not enemies to the South, do not seek the dissolution of the Union, are not hostile to our will dissolve the Union," was an empty threat own race, do not seek to incite the slaves to insurrection, are not negro-stealers, do not disregard the constitutional rights of the South in ing it into execution. regard to slavery, do not encourage the immigration of a colored population into the free states, and are not joined in alliance with the citizens cumbent on all who profess to be abolitionists, nation or of the South; but do seek the extinc- to, either in or out of our meetings to speak the

2. Resolved, That it is not the province of the abolitionists of the North to abolish slavery, the bill," or the printer be cheated out of his duced to repeal the slave code of laws and substitute free labor for slave labor within their ap-

3. Resolved, That no system of public poliany good degree secure the rights or promote the interests of free labor. It therefore becomes the interest as it is the duty of every citizen of the free states to use all rational and constitutional methods to procure the abolition of slavery that there may be no jarring of interests between the North and the South.

4. Resolved, That the negroes of the Creole being beyond the limits of Virginia, on the high seas, were subject only to the laws of nadom were guilty of no crime but did that which would have elicited the praises of the whole civilized world.

5. Resolved, That we must view any attempt on the part of the federal government to procure the return to a state of slavery of any or all of those individuals or to secure from the British government a compensation to their claimants and altogether unworthy of a free and enlighten-

6. Whereas, The present Congress of the U. S. are doing nothing to promote the vital complaint has been made, that enough was not interests of the country but are spurning the petitions and rights of a portion of the people, and are wasting the people's money.

Therefore, Resolved, that we as individuals petition Congress to close their present session. adjourn and go home.

7. Resolved, That we do not rely for success on the talents or number of those who may embrace our doctrines, neither do we expect the accomplishment of our object to result from our unanimity in sentiment and action, (although these no doubt will operate as means,) but the certainty of our hopes is founded upon the consideration that that slavery which we oppose is a God-insulting man-oppressing institution, and that there'ore, that Omnipotent Being who heareth the cries of the poor and needy and who maketh even the wrath of man to praise

On motion, the Executive Committee were directed to take up contributions for the society and to report at next meeting.

The corresponding secretary was, on motion, directed to request Rev. Mr. Weed, of Mt. Vernon, to deliver an address before society at its next quarterly meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be sent to the Philanthropist for publica-

On motion, Adjourned, to meet in the Seceder meeting house at Iberia on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. THOMAS DUKE, President.

ALLEN M'NEAL, Rec. Sec. For the Philanthropist. RESOLUTIONS OF THE MARLBOROUGH

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At a regular meeting of the A. S. Society, neld March 7th, and an adjourned one held on the 12th of the same month, the president being absent, James Austin was called to the chair. The following resolutions were offered by James B. Brooke, and laid on the table for further consideration, and after some discussion

were adopted.

1. Whereas, Justice, humanity, and religion require that all men shall be secured in the enjoyment of liberty whenever they can acquire it, and that none shall interfere to prevent the acquirement of it by any who are dispossessed of it, let the means taken be what they may. Therefore,

Resolved, That we declare distinctly and emphatically, that we will in no case aid the oppressor of our colored brethren at the South, in again reducing to bondage, him who has asserted his inalienable right to liberty, or by taking up arms in defence of his right. 2. Resolved, That while we thus pledge our-

selves not to aid the slaveholder in trampling on the rights of man, we would advise the victim of his oppression to suffer rather the evil. than to resort to violence for the recovery of his rights, but whenever a reasonable prospect of escape occurs, by emigrating to Canada, to em-3. Resolved, That while some condemn the

the act as noble, disinterested, and Christian; mark, that since the passage of that resolution I and to those victims of the tender mercies of a slaveholding lawless community, we tender our warmest sympathies. 4. Resolved, That in the self-liberation of the slaves on board the Creole, the southern tv-

rant should see a warning of "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm," and we would entreat him, before the volcano on which he is sleeping, shall swallow him up during his guilty slumber, to take refuge in the only, safe measure of escape, in immediate, total and unconditional emancipation, and thereby save himself from destruction, the slave from crime, and the nation from a dreadful calamity.

5. Resolved, That the course pursued by the

meets with our unqualified approbation.

6. Resolved, That recent events have proved. what abolitionists have continually reiterated, that the South well understands, that the exisence of slavery depends upon the assistance of the North, and that the oft-repeated cry of "we made for the purpose of frightening the North, without having the most distant idea of carry-

7. Resolved, That as the anti-slavery cause is pre-eminently oneof good will to man, it is in-

The following offered by Job V. Scott, was unanimously adopted.

8. Resolved, That we do highly approve of the course that the Executive of New York has taken in refusing to comply with the requisitions of Va. and South Carolina, believing that, in complying with these requisitions he would have violated the principles of humanity and republicanism.

Edward Brooke now offered the following. which were adopted by a majority, there being some opposition.

9. Resolved. That while millions of slaves are clanking their chains in our land; while humanity is made a mocking and justice a byeword, and the rights of all are in peril, it is no time for the advocates of freedom to waste their energies in idle and unavailing disputation concerning the means to be employed for the overthrow of slavery, about which they may honestly differ, but that each should strike the blow he deems most efficient, and accord to his brother the liberty to choose and act under his

10. Resolved, That the true friends of the slave will rejoice in every effort for his liberation which is made in good faith, and consequently will not seek to test the anti-slavery principles of any one of his own particular standard, be he either non-resistant or politi-11. Resolved, That in the declaration of the late Liberty Convention assembled at Colum-

bus, that they would not interfere with the restoration of fugitive slaves, and would in certain circumstances give slave labor legislative regard and protection, we see a departure from antislavery principles that we cannot sanction.\* On motion, it was resolved that the proceed-

ngs of this meeting be offered for publication in the Standard, Philanthropist, and country pa-

MAHLON WILLIAMSON, Pres't. P. M. KARNAGHAN, Sec'y.

\* There is no departure from principle if the proper construction be placed on the Address. The only pledge was that they would not as a party, interfere by violence with the restoration of fugitives, he regard to the other matters, the resolutions of the committee, pledging to the slave states, a due measure of protection

> For the Philanthropist. WILLIAMSBURG RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Bailey-

In your paper of the 9th inst. you published the Williamsburgh resolutions, and, what you denominate a 'similar' one adopted at the late New York State Liberty Convention. The latter resolution is in the following "Resolved. That we solemnly and deliber-

ately proclaim to the nation, that no power on earth shall compel us to take up arms against the slaves, should they use violence in asserting their rights to freedom."

To the adoption of this resolution, you object that 'its tendency is to embolden the slaves to make the attempt.' Such was not the object of the convention. The resolution was adopted by nearly or quite a unanimous vote. There were various reasons which induced its pas-

Some believed it unlawful to bear arms under any circumstances, and especially would they refuse to fight against the oppressed slave.

Others believed in the lawfulness of war, and thought the slaves would be as much justified in using force, in defending their 'inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' as were our fathers in the Revolution. They thought it possible that the time might come, when it would be their right, their duty, to 'throw off the absolute despotism' under which they had been reduced. Others, though believing in the lawfulness of

war deemed it inexpedient for the slaves to attempt to gain their freedom by violence, yet could not fight against them should they make the attempt. They wish not to 'go up to the battle,' unless God is on their side, and believing with Mr. Jefferson, that the Almighty God has no attribute which can take sides with the oppressor," they therefore could not go with

These various classes had repeatedly memorialized Congress on the subject, praying the repeal of all laws which require them sustain slavery. These petitions were either, laid upon the table without being read, or were not read at all.

We deemed it our duty to advise the people of the South of our 'solemn and deliberate' de-termination not to take up arms against the course pursued by Thompson, Burr, and Work, slave. If in such an emergency, they expect in attempting the release from bondage of some aid from us, it is proper that they should be slaves in Missouri, we feel bound to eulogise advised to the contrary. And here I would rehave travelled extensively in this State, and though the subject has been frequently spoken of by abolitionists and anti-abolitionists. I have not found one man who would consent to go against the slaves. If that day should ever come, the South must fight her own battles

We hope and pray and labor for the peaceful abolition of slavery-we delight not in ble We have warned our southern brethren of their danger. If they continue to turn a deaf ear to the voice of remonstrance, until the slaves, having lost all hope of a peaceful deliverance, & goaded on to desperation, shall attempt to gain their freedom by blood-shed, our skirts are clear, "Their blood shall be upon their own head."

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTIONA N. Y. Feb. 28, 1842,

### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, April 6, 1842,

FOR GOVERNOR,

### LEICESTER KING.

#### To our Patrons.

Many of the papers, we see, are making strong appeals to their subscribers for help. Even the National Intelligencer finds it necessary to remind its patrons of the hard times, and the absolute necessity of punctual payment. For two weeks past, the Friend of Man has come to us on half a sheet, for want of funds to print on a whole one. Every paper with an extensive subscription list must suffer at this time. Our list extends over the entire West, and we have several subscribers in the East and The list is an increasing one. Last week, between forty and fifty new subscribers added to it. But, we have never known a time when the receipts were so meagre. Again then, we must insist on punctuality. It is absolutely impossible to continue printing, when the weekly receipts do not equal a fourth of the expenditures. We hope we shall not have occasion to remind our friends again of our necessities.

LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER PAY UP FORTHWITH WE MUST HAVE WHAT HE OWES. MONEY.

#### ADDRESS TO THE SLAVES.

As our condemnation of the Address to the quarters, we shall define more precisely our position in relation to it.

The reader will recollect that our exceptions were taken to the propriety of the measure .-We believed it would do no good, but much harm. Subsequent reflection and observation have confirmed this belief. However it may be in the East, in the West the Address is a Would a prisoner, unjustly imprisoned in a stumbling block in our path.

A few words now, in regard to the right of of issuing such an Address, and to the matter contained in it.

The right of any portion of the citizens o the United States to address the slaves is indisputable. No law, human or divine, forbids .-Brute force makes them slaves; in fact, and by the law of nature, that is, of God, they are men, and are entitled to be communicated with

But, there may be rights, the exercise of which for the time is rendered by circumstances, improper. Mr. Birney, when he resolved to commence an anti-slavery paper, had a perfect right to establish his press in Cincinnati. He weaned it temporarily & began at New Richmond that he might prepare the way, with the least posble irritation, for taking his stand in Cincinnati. Was there in this any sacrifice of principle, any moral cowardice? Let those who contend that a right should always be used, because possessed, proceed into the slave states, and communicate with the slaves directly. This they have a perfect right to do. Why forbear? Precisely because it would do no good, and much harm-harm to themselves and objects of their by one, who has made free use of our name. sympathy.

As to the matter of the Address, there is not much to object to, except that part in which that the temper of the one who bears it, is or free states, what they deem absolutely necessary to aid them to escape from bondage. As tions, when they depart from sound principle. might be expected, many of those editors who "Theft" he says, "may be defined, the taking have been hosule or indifferent to our cause, are of another's property, without his consent. with loud in their reprobation of such advice. To rob a man of himself, is with these gentlemen fit, and to that other's injury." I take from a a venial offence, or an act to be vindicated by the word of God. But that this man should steal a horse to enable him to save himself from fit both him and myself. I invest it so that it the clutches of the robber, excites their most yields a great profit, intending in due time to virtuous indignation. They strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. Horse flesh with them is of the profit as I believe the owner would have greater value, than Humanity. The right made from it, had it remained in his possession. of property they place above the right to Self, According to the definition, this would be no the centre of all rights. Heaven help them !- theft. Try it again-no one knows when he We are glad they have progressed so far in adopts a false principle, where it will lead him. ethical science as to see that stealing a horse is What is the plea of the slaveholders? Do they wrong. It is quite possible they may yet learn appropriate the earnings of the slave to their what it is, to steal a man.

decidedly to the part of the Address, just referred to-and we have a right to do so. We have their earnings, not for their own benefit only, condemned the greater-shall we not rebuke the but for the good of the slaves themselves; and

That the slave who has toiled for years, unpaid by his master, may take from him so much as is absolutely necessary in order to recover his liberty, no man of sense will deny. The right of self-defence authorizes this. Justice sanctions it. The instinct of the master himcelf tells him it is right. If he were a slave. he foels that he would do no less. But, ensy the escaping slave take in a free state what he deems absolutely necessary to secure his liberty? We think not. The citizens of might deem absolutely necessary to their flight. the free states, (we speak of the mass,) have not their depredations would create deep prejudice, them, he takes what is not his. Again; they do not war upon him; (we still speak of the join them to lay hands on no man's property.— tution, and prejudicial to the National characmass.) They will throw no obstacle in the Let them be serupulous in this matter, and their ter." way of his escape—generally they will afford friends will multiply. Let them follow the adtherefore, warrants biss in appropriating to his will be thrown in their path. own use, without their consent, any thing that

wrongs.

Some of the good people of Cincinnatithink that the right of an individual to print a certain paper among them is less than the right of the community to enjoy the friendship and trade of secure these good things is, to lynch the press, they may plead this principle in justification of

and live to regain his freedom. Deprive him of life, and there is an end of him and his lopes, so far as this world is concerned. The slaveholders contend-and remember, they are to be the judges-that to emancipate their slaves introduce slavery-they found it. They were has shown less emotion. born and brought up amidst its evils. And they now believe it absolutely necessary to withhold the lesser right of liberty from their slaves, to secure to themselves the greater right of life. Mr. Smith, might impeach the judgment of these men, but, if he adopt the princi-

But, says an objector, the right of property is conventional, it is generally of as much force slaves is attracting some attention in certain But, let us take a case where there can be no

> A poor man, by his labor simply, has been able to obtain a horse and market wagon. His which is but a development of himself. They belong to him, as much as his hands or feet .lence reigned, 'on breaking jail, be justified in stealing this horse and wagon, without their owner's consent, even though he believed them necessary to his escape? Not unless with the full purpose and prospect of restitution and ample redress. He could plead no warrant for They must rely on their own individual enersake of escaping from a violation of his rights

Would the fugitive slave be justified in seizing such property? To secure his liberty against the violence of one man, would it be right for him to violate the rights of another man? Not unless, with the full purpose and certain prospect of restitution and ample redress. 'The aggressor on another's rights justly forfeits his own so far as such forfeiture is necessary to secure the rights he assails. But it is a strange morality, which would authorize me to deprive an innocent man of his liberty or property, because I deem it necessary to secure inv life or liberty against the aggression of a third

We might as well notice here a definition of theft, put forth in connection with this subject, but whose name we shall not introduce to our aders, till we can do it with the assurance slaves are advised to take either in the slave christian, and his manner, that of a gentleman. It will show how wild, men become in their nothe intent to appropriate it to one's own benrich neighbor a thousand dollars, and appropriate it to my own use, with the intent to benereturn the thousand dollars, with as much of own benefit alone, and to his injury? They But let us not be misunderstood. We object say not. What is their "intent?" They tell you that they hold their slaves, and appropriate some of them, we know, believe what they say. Whether they do so or not, by pleading such "intent," they justify themselves against theft

or robbery, if the definition be correct. We object further to this part of the Address. not only because it inculcates immorality, but, because, if the advice be generally followed by fugitives, it will do them mischief. Perhaps more slaves escape through Ohio than any other state. Should they fall into the habit of taking horses and wagons, or whatever else they No right of self-defence, vice of the Address, and obstacles innumerable

IL CIDEROS THE OUTLAGE ON

dangerous principle, and will justify a thousand expression of disapprobation, neutralized completely by an accompanying condemnation of the course of Mr. Giddings.

There are two reasons for this. The subject of attempted censure in the one case, was a man whose age, unequalled abilities, and vast pubthe South; and believing that the only way to lic services, would secure against contumely any who might vindicate his cause. It was safe to stand up for a right principle, when identified with him. Then again, certain prominent The right to life is greater than the right to slaveholders ranged themselves on his side .iberty. Take away a man's liberty; still he This gave his cause a very agreeable aspect in may enjoy some comfort, make partial progress, the eyes of those, who fear to stir a step, till their majesties of the South shew the way.

These emboldening circumstances were wanting in the case of Mr. Giddings; so that though his act was in truth less offensive, and his treatment more scandalous, than in the would endanger their lives. They did not case of Mr. Adams, the political press thus far

Fault is found with Mr. Giddings because his movement was "indecorous." Indecorous, to whom? The House of Representatives has to decide as a co-ordinate branch of the Government on peace and war. The Executive and Senate had taken positions, which, if mainple just stated, as a justification of the advice given to the slaves, he could not charge them with for the protection of the slave-trade. It was fit that the other branch of the Government should make known its sentiments-declare is conventional, not natural and inherent. It to the world, whether it would consent to see is both natural and conventional; and so far it this nation plunged into a war, which must, if attempted, prove as disastrous, as it would be aa a natural right, because of its conformity to dishonorable. It was entirely decorous, for the right reason, and necessity to human progress. House, the immediate representative of the people, to speak out, so that its voice might either restrain or sustain the action of the other branches of the Government.

"But, the movement of Mr. Giddings was right to them are as sacred, as his right to ill-timed. The country is now groaning for life. They are the product of his own labor, deliverance-and it was wrong to introduce firebrand topics into the House." If Mr. G. had waited till Congress had settled the great questions, which a certain class of policommunity where nothing but the law of vio- ticians sav must be settled, he would have waited till the House had been called on to declare whether it was for peace or war. Congress has been in session four months, and what has it done? What is it likely to do? If the people look to it for help, they look to a broken reed. violating the rights of an innocent man, for the gies, until they can send men there, that place country before party; human rights, before nere questions of financial policy. Besides, what graver questions could come before Congress, than Winthrop, Angustus Young-69. those presented by Mr. Giddings' resolutions? They are, whether slavery shall be regarded as a National, or state institution; whether the flag of the Union shall protect the domestic slave trade: whether this nation shall go to war, to enforce demands, unwarranted by our Constitution, disgraceful to our National honor, impossible to be yielded by the Power, on whom they are made. The fact that negotiations in which these very questions are involved, are on foot, and that the Senate of the United States, is pledged virtually to maintain slavery and the coast-wise slave-trade, as National institutions, is the very reason, why the resolutions of Mr. G. were well-timed. All other questions sink into utter insignificance before the one great question-shall slavery, a purely nunicipal institution, transcend state limits. usurp the power of the General Government. and rule us to our destruction? It can never be out of season to demand a decision on this question; and that it will create excitement and discord, is no reason against introducing it now. Come up when it may, there will be excitement, there will be strife, there will be confusion and tumult-these always will be the necessary results of any effort to restore the government to its original principles, and break down the usurpations of the Slave Power.

"But Mr. G's resolutions were ulon the subject of slavery." false, and they who make the charge know it to be so. What the resolutions declare? That before the adoption of the Constitution. slavery was a state institution purely; that under the federal constitution, it still remains such; that it can exist only by force of municipal law, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jubert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, Gates, Patrisdiction of the power creating it; that by the rick G. Gode, Gorden, Granger, Hall, W. S. Hastings, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jufederal constitution, the general government has all jurisdiction over the subjects of commerce Maynard, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Parmente and navigation on the high seas; that when a ship belonging to the citizens of any of the linson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Jo-States enters on the high seas, the persons on seph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, board cease to be subject to state law, and are governed by, and amenable to, the laws of the United States; that the persons on board the Brig Creole, when she reached the high seas, were no longer under the laws of Virginia, but of the United States, and in resuming their rights, ting off his colleague from the right of defendviciated none of the latter; that all attempts to regain possession of, or re-enslave said persons are unauthorized by the constitution; and that all attempts to exert our National influence in favor of the coast-wise slave-trade, or to place this nation in an attitude of maintaining a comdeprived him of his liberty-have not wrested and awaken an active hostility on the part of merce in human beings, are subversive of the

Are not these declarations true ! Which them is false ! Have not slaveholders told us again and again, that slavery is a state institution-that Congress has no power ever it at all?

fellow man of a less right. It is a bad and more detestable act of despotism, with a feeble into a magazine of gunpowder? Because they were logical deductions from the premisesof slaveholders, undercover of which they have usurped the administration of the General Government, & compelled it to subserve the base purpose of ministering to the support of that very system, with which, they say, the General Government has nothing to do. The resolutions struck at the root of their usur pation. This is why they had the audacity to conceive, and, by the aid of a pestilent gang of bastard democrats at the North, to exeate the abominable purpose of censuring Ohio's noblest representative. We expect the people of Mr Giddings' district will send him back by acclamation-and we hope they will send an escort of honor with him, that the tyrants and their menials at Washington, may learn what is the reward of an honest, fear-

### THE VOTE IN GIDDINGS'S CASE.

The following are the votes on the resolution

& preamble in Giddings case. Mark the North-

Resolved, That this House holds the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarranted and unwarranta-ble, and deserving the severe condemnation of the People of this country, and of this body in particular.

YEAS-Messrs, Landaff W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, Bidluck, Black, Botts, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Charles Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, John Campbell William B. Campbell, Thos. J. Campbell, Caruth ers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Colquit, Mark A. Cooper, Daniel, Garret Davis, Daw-son, Dean, Deberry, Doan, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, T. F. Foster, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, Keim, John P. nedy, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lewis, Littlefield. Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson, Mason Matthews, Medill, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Oliver, Ow sley, Pickens, Plumer, Powell, Alexander Randall, Ray ner, Reding, Rencher, Reynolds, Rheu, Riggs, Rogers, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, William Smith, Snyder, Sollers Sprigg, Stanly, Steenrod, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Summers, Sweney, Taliaferi John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Wallace, Ward, War-ren, Washington, Waterson, Weller, Westbrook, Edrd D. White, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, W. O. Good, Graham, Green, Gwin, Haber-

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Aycrigg, Baker, Birdseye. Blair, Boardman, Borden, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, R. D. Davis, Doig, John Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Filmore, Gates, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Granger, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Heny, Howard, Hudson, Wm. W. Irwin, James, Linn, Mc Keon, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Pendleton, Pope, Benjamin Randall, Ridgway, Roosevelt, James M. Russel, Saltonstall, Sir Smith, Stokely, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams,

So the resolution was adopted.

And the question recurring on the preamble, in the

Whereas the Hon Joshua R. Giddings, the from the sixteenth Congressional district of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a sub en the United States and Grea tain of the most delicate nature, the results of which may eventually involve those nations and perhaps the whole civilized world in war; and whereas it is the ty of every selected agent and representative of the People, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction, and division among the People of the dissatisfaction, and division among the Peop United States at such a time and under such stances, which is the only effect to be accomplished b the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country hostile to the grounds assumed by the delicate trust: and whereas mutiny and murder are there in justified and approved in terms shocking to all sens of law, order, and humanity; therefore-

It was taken and decided in the affirmative as follows, YEAS-Messrs Landaff, W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William ler, Green W. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Casey, an, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Mark A. Cooper, Daniel, Garret Davis, Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Doan, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Thomas P. Foster, Gentry, Gilmer, Goggin, William O. Goode, Graham, Green, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, John Hastings, Havs, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson Keim, John P. Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lew is, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Mason, Matthews, Medill, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Oliver, Owsley, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Alexander Randall ng, Rencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogets, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Smith, Snyder, Sprigg, Stanly, Steenrod, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Jonn T. Stuart, Summers, Sweney, Taliaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Wallace, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Edward Warren. D. White, C. H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams-119.

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Sherlock J. Andrews, Aycrigg, Baker, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Brock way, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Calhoun, Childs, Chit nden, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens Cushing, Richard D. Davis, Doig, John Edwards, Eg-Henry, Howard, Hudson, W. W. Irwin, James, Linn McKeon, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell. Benjamin, Randall, Ridgway, James M. Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, T. Smith, Stokely. Tillinghast, Tom-

A. Young-66. So the preamble was adopted.

MR. WELLER of Ohio occupies a peculiarly degraded position. He it was who adopted the resolutions and preamble of Botts, as his own. and called for the previous question-thus cuting himself. Such an act of meanness is unequalled. The next day he tried to veil his baseness by the following motion to amend the Jour-

Mr. WELLER rose and moved to amend the Journa by adding thereto the following:

"That before the previous question had been austr which has hard carnings. If he takes from thousands, now passive or consenting to their rights, and injurious to the feelings and interests trol, as the mover.] Mr. Welaks offered to withdraw the previous question if his colleague [Mr. Ginnings] would tise and say that he wished to be heard. The said J. en taken on sustaining the previous question."

Mr. P. G. GOODE rose to offer an amendment,

M. WELLER said he intended to move the previous

> The SPEAKER said the gentleman's colleague [Mr. Mr. tiOODE then moved the following encodment to amendment of Mr. Wassens asked by the 6.228.

Mr. GOODE was understood to reply, that he had gone to his colleague, and asked him whether he would get up and speak here, at the mercy of the House, and on such terms as it might dictate; whether he would answer just so much as the House chose he should, and no more; whether he would speak just so much as the House would permit him to speak, and no more? Mr. Gippings had promptly replied that he stood upon his right; that he claimed that right, and would not abar t. He [Mr. Goods] approved of the course of his olleague, and should have regarded him as a dishonorable man if he had pursued any other course. He (Mr. GIDDINGS) had acted the part of an honorable man; he had resigned his seat. There was yet some spirit renaining in the State of Ohio-[A voice. That's a fact.]

The SPEAKER said this discussion was not in order a motion to amend the Journal. Mr. HOPKINS was here understood to inquire of the

rentleman from Ohio [Mr. Goode] what he meant to be derstood by the use of the word "terms ?" Mr. GOODE said he understood precisely such terms as you would give to a culprit, to a man condemned to death, with a halter around his neck, brought to the gallows, and there permitted to make confession; terms repulsive to every principle of liberty and independence; terms which the honor that attached to a man holding a seat here as the Representative of freemen, forbade him

to accept; terms by which a man is screwed in the

Mr. RAYNER objected to this discussion.

And Mr. R. desired to be informed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Goode] whether his colleague, [Mr. Gidel of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Goode] whether his colleague, [Mr. Gidel of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Goode] whether his colleague, [Mr. Gidel of the gentleman from the tleman had stated the fact of resignation having taken place.] intended to charge this Government with

Mr. GCODE said that for an answer to the question would refer the gentleman from North Carolina he
RATNER] to some of the Retrenchment Committees Mr.

LAW OF '93-DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN. We publish this week the clauses of the Constitution relating to fugitives from justice and advocate of heavy restrictions on freedom service, and the law of '93, designed to carry them into effect.

This being, according to the decision of the court, the law by which we are now bound, what are the duties it imposes on the citizen? all enterprises in favor of human rights.

1st. Not knowingly or willingly to obstruct or hinder a claimant, his agent, or attorney, in seizing or arresting his fugitive from labor:

2nd. Not to rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent, or attorney, when arrested pursuant to the law of '93:

3rd. Not to harbor or conceal such fugitive, after notice given that he is a fugitive from la-

"A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand, of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up. to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the

"No person, held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may

An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and person escaping from the service of their masters.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the union, or of either of the territories north or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any per son as a fugitive from justice, of the executive auth of any such state or territory, to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magis trate of any state or territory, as aforesaid, charging th person so demanded, with having committed treason, felernor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged, fled, it shall he the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured. or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive th fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent, when he shall appear; but if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses, incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making

such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory. SEC. 2. And be it appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his beautiful ideas concerning the Liberty of his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have And if any person or persons shall, by force, set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned no exceeding one year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when person, held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the north-west or south of the Ohio river, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the cir cuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, [or before any magistrate of county, city, or town corporate,] wherein such seizure of arrest shall be made; and, upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge,[or magistrate,] either by oral testimony, or affidavit, taken before and certified by a magistrate, of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or ar rested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge [or magistrate,] to give a certificate thereof to claimant, his agent, or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor, to the state or territory from which he or she fled,

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly & willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent, or attorney, in so seizing or arrest ing such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such from such claimant, his agent, or torney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority here son, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; which may be an action of debt, in any court proper to try the same saving moreover to the person claiming such labor o service, his right of action for, or on account of the said injuries, or either of them. [Approved February 12th

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT Our readers will recollect the ground taken last summer in the Philanthropist in regard to escaping slaves. We contended that fugitives the Mississippi will march upon Texas-the from service or labor were reclaimable, in the are familiar with fire arms, and their aim states formed out of the North-west territory, certain. Thousands of them will pass only when they escaped from one of the "ori- Sabine, as soon as they hear that Texas is i ginal states." The law of '93 makes provision vaded; the knot should then, be at once cut, a for the re-clamation of fugitives, who may have I told General Victoria, at the interview white escaped into any of the states, or territories, I had with him at Vers Cruz. I do not enter from any other of the same. The question of tain the slightest doubt of your determinate the constitutionality of this part of the law, was when I reflect upon the knowledge of the facts not raised during the progress of the case be- which you possess, and the experience you tween Maryland and Pennsylvania, and no de- have acquired during your voyage through cision was given specially with regard to it. a part of the trained water."

A DEGENERATE AMERICAN.

Bad principles go together. Despotism begets despotism. The advocate of domestic slavery is apt to have a fellow-feeling for foreign tyranny. The enemy of the anti-slavery cause in this country, will not hesitate to condemn popular movements in other countries. No slaveholder or slaveholder's apologist can be a friend of free discussion. A free press is one of the great bulwarks of human rights; and therefore an object of peculiar horror to the slaveholder, the tyrant, and the supple para site of either.

It is well known that the Paris correspond. ent of the National Intelligencer, has for years been instilling into the public mind of this country, the darkest suspicions in regard to the anti-slavery movement in Great Britain. pensioned libeller of the philanthropy of the old world, he makes it a chief part of his busi. ness, to prop the falling fabric of slavery, in the new. Every movement in Europe for meliorating the condition of the black race, he construes into an insidious attack on our institutions, as if their perpetuity were identified with the degradation of this race.

It is not wonderful that such a man should be a champion of the powers that be in Enrope-that he should habitually sneer at movements intended to extend political power among the masses-that he should be the unblushing speech. But it is wonderful, that papers in this country, professing to represent the democratic principle in its perfection, should propagate the contemptible slanders of such a malignant foe of

The press of France is in chains. It cannot speak freely against the constituted authorities of the country, without incurring the penalty of fine and imprisonment. In the first eighteen days of January, according to the correspondent of the Intelligencer, three journals were "visited with twenty-four thousand francs fine, and three years and seven months imprisonment." Law in France does systematically what lynching attempts here occasionally. No American no poisoned by the virus of slavery, could invent apologies for this detestable despotism over opinion. Hear the correspondent of the Intel.

"I question whether reason could or would benefit, maided by either legislation or lynch law, to combat er ror in the United States, if you had to deal with a mulitude of journals connected with several large parties and a great number of societies, spread every where, all conessedly, strenuously, passionately laboring, by even titute monarchy for republicanis possible means, to subs counteract the regular working of your institution both political and social. In Great Britain, the Soci ists are persecuted and molested for their doctrines, & the Chartists, when they break out, experience legal penaltics as heavy as any inflicted here on journalists rioters. But these British malefactors are not at all les dangerous, nor a whit more outrageous in their fiere animosity to the British Government, and establish order, than the revolutionary press of France, (in which I include the Legitimists,) is to the present French mon archy. I say dangerous, if not met by laws, police, a troops, and a demonstrative resolution to employ the

In a country where it is the established poli o crush Freedom of Opinion, there ought to be maintains itself only by chaining the press and using the bayonet, is nothing more than sys tematized Lynch Law, and ought to be revol tionized. What think the good democrats this country, who are so apt to quote the slan ders of this anti-republican libeller again Trans-atlantic abolitionists - what think press and the rights of the people?

### TEXAS AND MEXICO.

A singular correspondence between San Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, and General Hamilton and Barnard E. Bee, agents or representatives, of Texas, has lately been published in the papers. A strong effort has been made on the part of these gentlemen to procure from the President a recognition of the independence of Texas. Bribery and other arts were resorted to. General Hamilton commences his letter by exhibiting himself in the double capacity of a citizen of the United States, and a minister of Texas. He offers five millions of dollars, as an indemnification to Mexico, together with two hundred thousand dollars, to be placed secretly at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican Government. And adds-il your Excellency desires peace at this price, address to me your answer at New Orleans,&c. A most insulting proposal, and one which, as we shall see, was replied to in a becoming manner by Santa Anna.

The letter of Barnard E. Bee, also citizen of the United States, is written in a friendly style. He expresses himself as satisfied that the prisoners taken at Santa Fe have been well treated -differing somewhat with the wrathful patri ots of this country. As a dissussive to hostik measures on the part of the President, he makes the following significant declaration.

"Never will you be able to conquer Texas, except (to use your own expression,) in defi ance of the United States, and of the laws o nations. All the inhabitants of the valley

lionally withdress his motion for Since the Congress alone our I-sielate on the What a page for the historian will she of

with Mexico. Arms are openly furnished by our citizens, troops are raised in our borders and marched beyond the Sabine, to aid the rebellious subjects of this friendly power, in casting off its authority, and robbing it of its territory. American citizens claiming to be such, assume the first stations in the insurgent province, and conduct its operations. Meantime, the General Government takes no effective measures to prevent these aggressions on the rights of a state, for which it professes friendship. On the contrary, states of this Union pass resolutions in favor of annexing the revolted territory to the Union; and the measure is solemnly attempted in Congress-and this too, while the Mexican Government is only prevented by intestine commotions from enforcing her rightful claim to it, which she never had abandoned. At last, Mexico, having secured quiet at home, announces her determination to recover her lost province. And how is she met? Several states of this Union (slaveholding of course) send on their resolves to Congress in favor of annexing it to the Union. American citizens are found imprisonment becomes the signal for a general war cry in this country against Mexico, as if she had not sufficient reason to act with severity towards the citizens of a country, that has systematically broken faith with her-when these citizens are caught in a hostile expedition. Then comes a letter from a distinguished citizen of this republic, insultingly attempting to bribe the Mexican President into a recognition of Texas; with another letter, from another prominent citizen of the Union, threatening Mexico with a disgorgement of the whole population of the Mississippi valley, should she attempt to maintain the integrity of her territory; and announcing that she can never reconquer Texas except in defiance of the United States. Then we have the political press of the country striving to inflame the public mind against that state-laboring incessantly to excite sympathy for Texas,-public meetings called to arouse the war-spirit in behalf of this revolted prov ince-appeals for volunteers and arms and money-and an Address of the Texian agent. published at Louisville, March 28th 1842. containing the following abominable appeal to the most sordid passions that can inflame the "The Texians contemplate a visit to Mexico

next fall, when an opportunity will offer to all, who are in Texas at that time, of conquering tha Pays d'or, where the golden chandelier, images, and furniture of one church, are estimated at five millions dollars."

This beautiful paragraph is contained in an Address to the people of the United States! This most christian nation is invited to a work of sacrilege and plunder on a state with which we are at peace. Such is the boasted magnanimity of these Texans-such the noble object liberty and independence for sooth-a revolution which has been compared to that, which under of this country!

In view of all this, the National Intelthe polished hypocrisy of the Proslavery of this republic, remarks:-

"That towards the Government of the United States, Santa Anna has done manifest, if not wilful injustice, in charging upon it a concurrence, in designs hostile to Mexico, or incompatible with friendly relations towards her, The intimation to whatever extent it may have been intended to be conveyed, is a gross libel on their country. The Government of the United States cannot control the actions of its citizens after they have passed into a foreign country; and some citizens of the United States were therefore undoubtedly engaged in the Texian

Wonderful! It was but a few months since, the "hollow ware," and the "emigrating corps," Jacinto!

would rush to the rescue, is replied to with be- sive. coming spirit.

"To the tumultuous (tumultuaria) population of the valley of the Mississippi, with which you permit yourself to threaten me, we will oppose the population of our valleys and our mountains, of our towns and our large cities; that is, an aggregate population of eight millions of in-habitants, who, form a nation by so many titles respecting ble. I am assounded that you should announce to me so openly (sin em boz) the hostility of a people friendly to Mexico, and bound to us by relations whose istimacy would forbid such aggressions. The civilized world will not learn without scandal that the inhabitants of the U. infringing their own laws and violating the most saional rights, support for a second time a usurpation which they have commenced and constantly supported, abusing and mocking the generosity with supported, abusing and mocking the generosity with which the Mexicans bestowed upon their countrymen rich and coveted lands, and invited them to enjoy the benefit of their institutions. If Mexico should receive such hostility from those who call themselves her friends she will treat them as enemies in the field of battle. She will repel force by force, and she will appeal to the judgment of the Universe upon such an aggression, as just as it would be violent

In reference to the attempt of General Hamilton to bribe him, he says-

"Your proposals of five millions of dollars for the renciation of Texas is a miscalculation, and an act of dacity; permit me, sir, to add to you, that your offer two hundred thousand dollars for the secret agents of the Government of Mexico is an insult and infamy un-

Another paragraph in this letter shows that in sound policy, and principle too. It is a significant paragraph and should be well weighed There will be no difficulty in accommodating by that section of our Union which has slumbering within it a magazine of combustible materials.

"In a different point of view, the question of Texas involves another of the greatest importance to the cause liberations of the society will of humanity—that of slavery. Mexico, who has given citizens generally will attend.

purpose of raising men and money to assist the revolters, while our country is at perfect peace of her wealth, and even the cultivation of her fields, that she may not see them fattened with the sweat, the blood, and the tears of the African race, will net retrocede in her course; and her efforts to recover a usurped territory will be blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the natural and imprescriptible rights of

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY.

Joseph Cable of the Jeffersonian, a Demo cratic paper in this State, occupies five columns in a late number, with a discourse on slavery and abolitionism. Two columns and a half are devoted to an exposition and enforcement of the natural rights of man, and the right of society to govern itself; a column and a half to an annihilative argument against abolitionism, and half a column to an expression of determined opposition to every species of tyranny, oppression and slavery.

The most amusing contradictions abound in the article. After having quoted the clause of the Declaration of Independence concerning unalienable rights, he says-

Here we have the "natural rights of man" plainly se forth, with the declaration "that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." are truths, not merely because the immortal Jefferson s connected with a hostile expedition against one of her cities, which proves a failure. Their left with our revolutionary fathers to declare them to mankind in a plain and tangible form as the basis of free government, and pledged their lives and sacred honors to sustain them; and, it was, because these truths were in accordance with the eternal purposes of God that they were enabled to undergo the toifs, sufferings and privations of a seven years' war, and finally prove triumphant. They are truths in every part of the world—Ireland, England, Germany, and elsewhere; yet the United States alone, assay to practice upon them. We, as a people, are not accountable for the stupidity of Africa and England, in their ignorance of these enlightened doctrines. It is left to this country alone to assert, that the "just powers of government are derived from the consent of the

It is then an eternal truth, that the slaves have an unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that, inasmuch as they have never given their consent to the government under which they live, it can exert no just power over them. It follows, on Mr. Cable's own principles, that the slaves are not bound to obedience, and may rightfully escape from their condition, or resist after the example of our forefathers, the oppressions they suffer. If they have an unalignable right to liberty, if the government has no just power over them, and if therefore, they have a perfect right to escape from their bondage, no man has a right to obstruct in any way their flight-but, on the contrary, is bound by the law, which commands him to love his neighbor as himself, to aid them in recovering their liberty. This conclusion is derived by a logical necessity from the premises of this good democrat. Hence any act, the authority of the Creator, who has made it can. But, what is one of his objections to abunder the solemnities of an oath, to disregard the blessing of Heaven, achieved the Liberties that oath, and aid the slave in making his escape from his master!" Now admit, for a moment, that the citizens of the free states have But his doom of shame is written. ligencer, a paper of high pretensions to bound themselves by an oath, not to aid, but to truth and candor, with a cool audacity, hinder a slave in escaping from his master, ac. first on a motion to print 500 copies of all the which would astound any one not familiar with cording to Mr. Cable's own principles, the oath proceedings in the case, made by the calm and is null and void. Were the Jews, who solemnly swore to take the life of Paul, bound by that oath? On the contrary, was it not their duty to break it? Is an oath against an inno- right of defending himself. But the principal struggle vou can make every crime a virtue.

But, Mr. Cable knows that there is no such according to the late decision of the Supreme the fact. Goode said he did not advise his colleague to rethat we heard an Honorable Judge, boast of Court authorizes the master to arrest his slave fuse to speak as a matter of grace and favor; but it was wherever he may find him, but it imposes no honorable to him that he would not. It was idle to talk that were sent from Cincinnati to the aid of duties whatever on the citizens of the free of his being allowed to defend himself. As well might Texas, and did good work at the battle of San states, nor on the states themselves, other than to pass no laws discharging fugitive slaves from would find there was some spirit left in Ohio, yet! More In the correspondence referred to, Santa Anservice or labor. The citizens of the free he would have said, but his voice was drowned by the nana shows himself impregnable to the arts of the states are not bound by oath, by the constitu- bobs, who discovered that it was out of "order" to utter two agents, and announces his purpose to re- tion, or any agreement at all, not to aid the fu- the indignant feelings of a freeman, even though that freeconquer Texas. Mr. Bee's scandalous threat gitive in escaping; so that Mr. Cable's objecthat the population of the Mississippi valley tion under every aspect is perfectly inconclu-

> FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS A. S. SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Chicago, Thursday, 26th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 26th, in the same place will be held : Liberty State Convention, at 8 o'clock A. M.; for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

# OUR ANNIVERSARY.

The next Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Mt. Vermon. Knox co., Tuesday, seventh day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

We hope immediate measures will be taken in every part of the State to secure a large attendance. The advantages of Mt. Veinon as a place of meeting are manifold. Mr. Weed, pastor of the church there thus writes-

"1. Our people are very anxious to have the neeting here. 2. They will exert themselves to the utmost to accommodate the friends who this barbarian, as some will style him, is far may be a in attendance. I think we shall be beforethe diplomatists with whom he is dealing, able to accommodate 300 comfortably. We have 4 large hotels well kept, which can accomall who come.

3. We have a large commodious meeting house which which will be cheerfully opened. 4. I have no doubt the attendance on the de liberations of the society will be large. Our

purgation from drunkenness and drinking. Our meetings will not be molested in the least. In view of all the facts I am prepared to say appoint your meeting here. I know of no point in the state where the influence of such a meeting mould be better. ting would be better."

After such an invitation as this, there can be would call special attention to the meeting .-Will our exchange papers please to copy the

### 1st WARD MEETING.

The first Ward meeting on Thursday night last was a very lage one—as large as the ward meetings during the Tippecanoe excitement last fall. The speakers were Messrs Moore and Chase. Mr. Moore is a mechanic, and until lately when he became disgusted with the proslavery policy of his party, was a well known

Our cause is onward in this city. People manifest more and more interest in the principles and movements of the Liberty party.

We hope the rest of the wards will be much alive as the first. Why sleep the Liberty men of the 5th ward ?

# SIXTH WARD LIBERTY MEETING.

The Liberty meeting of the sixth ward will meet at the Engine House, on fifth st. west of Smith, on Thursday vening next, April 7th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Addresses on the political principles of the Liberty Party may be expected The citizens generally are in

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, March 29th, 1842. Dr. BaileyMy last letter closed with the ecount of the virtual expulsion of our excellent friend, Mr. Giddings, and the audacious violation of the Constitutional freedom of speec in his person. The least reflection was sufficient to show the serviles that they had made a very gross blunder. Mr. Giddings was no indiscreet boy, no man of headlong passions and imma-ture judgment; but one of the most prudent, judicious men in Congress, a man already gray headed; one whose character was established too firmly to be shaken by a splenetic vote of censure, from a disorderly and half riotous body like the House; and a man from whose lips an enlightened and sympathising constituency would receive, with willing ears, the tale of the oppressions the Slave Power was practising, and of the fetters it was forging for them and their children. A glance at the political almanac showed them that his immense majority was too strong to be shaken, even if a servile could be found willing, under such eircumintended to obstruct the recovery of this stances to receive the mantle of Benedict Arnold natural right to liberty, is an outrage on by running against him. And any thing like carrying the question to the polls they dread the more, the more they reflect upon it. And "unalienable;" and any oath among men to do the Democrats, too, began to utter curses, loud such an act is necessarily null and void, for it is and deep, at their own folly, in allowing the audaciously absurd to suppose that an appeal to first man in all their ranks, from the West, God can authorize the infraction of his own law. Weller, with his barely nominal majority of 50, Let Mr. Cable invalidate this conclusion, if he self, by becoming the more tool of a Whig slaveholder, to propitiate his offended constituof their glorious revolution-a revolution for olitionism? "It is demoralizing and criminal ents, who cursed him for his seeming upright in its doctrine by asking those who are acting ness in the case of Mr. Adams, and in regard to the right of petition. Weller is to be pitied, as well as contemned. and such personal advantages as few possess, he might become the favorite orator of the House.

> Wednesday morning renewed the agitation, vain, and then on sundry efforts to annul the journal, which consumed several hours. Some of the amendments referred to efforts made to secure Mr. Giddings the cent man's liberty or property more binding was made on a motion by Weller, a motion that shows than against his life? If by swearing you can both the weakness of his position and that of the majorimake one immoral act right, by the same act ty and the meanness of it, viz. that he offered to withdraw the P. Q., to give Mr. G. a chance to defend himself provided he (Mr. G.) would renew it the moment he had done. Goode moved to amend the motion, so as to sho oath. The constitution of the United States, that the speaker decided this to be out of order, which was they say, the same of the criminal, who was allowed to make his confession with the halter about his neck. They man was a native Virginian! The agitation of the House all day was extreme. The loan bill was taken up, at 2 1-2 o'clock, and somebody went to talking, who it was, or what was said, nobody cared a straw. Even the attractions of Clay's concluding speech on the tariff, that drew a throng of the fair sex to the Senate chamber, could not prevent the assemblage of little knots of members, in every corner, to engage in eager discussions of the results of the case. The northern members were intensely excited. A sample or two of remarks will show you the feeling prevalent. Habersham of Ga. was justifying the vote of censure, in the presence of Mr. Adams. The latter with great energy exclaimed against it as destructive ist. And while the Cabinet may be well enough disof the freedom of speech. "There ought to be no freedom of speech;" said the consistent overseer! "That," said Mr. A. "confirms what I have often said, that the authority for saying that they will not yield to the plans spirit of liberty cannot exist in a slaveholding community. All pretensions to it are hypocrisv."

Cravens of Ia., was talking to a group of slaveholde and serviles on the subject. Said he, addressing a Kentuckian, "Triplett! Tell us, how long was it after they passed votes of censure in the national assembly, before they began to use the guillotine? About a year, was it? I faces looked black, as the scorching rebuke tingled in and to-day, some ominous sentences were uttered by

The outrage, added to the other events of the Se has opened the eyes of not a few to the fact that the exare such as we are accustomed to hear in our Liberty Party conventions-among the most decided are the few emocrats who had the manliness to stand up boldly for the right. On the whole, the event will result in great a contest with Mexico inevitably drags after it a war with good here. What the People will have to say of this England: and that reflection restrains their violence. boldest invasion of their constitutional rights ever perpe- Their plan, so far as England is concerned, is to get all trated, remains to be seen. If their regard for themse has not utterly died in their bosoms, their voice cannot be the hezards and chances of war with a nation having doubtful. Thursday morning, Mr. Adams, moved to sus- such tremendous power to injure them. Strange they pend the rules to offer a resolve that hereafter no member that they cannot understand that England has had too should be consured without an opportunity to defend much to do with slaveholders to be much concerned at himself. But the vote was not two-thirds for a suspension The same morning a paper with such names as Everett

5. Our town would be the most central in of Vt., Brockway of Conn. Barnard of N. Y., & Winthn The fears or hesitation of the Ohio members made the meeting a failure. But their measure, (some capital resolves, virtually rescinding the vote of censure) was no eceived, the next day; nor would the House call the ayes After such an invitation as this, there can be and noes upon it! It it reported that another meeting will no backwardness on the part of our friends.— be held, and that the protest will be very numerously We wish the anti-slavery papers in the state signed. Mr. Giddings left for Ohio the same day. You will find in the Intelligencer spirited notes from Slade, Barnard and Irwin, which are worth copying. This loses the first chapter of this important history. If the natter could be remarked. I have no doubt it would be done by an immense majority. But the issue has been made up and it cannot be recalled. The people will meet it, and Congress will learn wisdom. The condemning oice of the press already begins to come back in tones of siesty and they are heard! The fight over the Loan Bill, still continues, and

new feature was given to it on Friday, in consequence of the reception of a special message from the Presiden recommending a revision of the tariff, without regard to he compromise act, and the repeal of the land distribution bill, in order to pay the public debt, the expenses of the Government, and to provide for the unsettled state of our foreign relations. Wise, who had the floor for a six hours' speech, in defense of Tyler and the Guard, gave significancy to the last reason, by fierce denunciations of war with England, and by talking of a 'negotiation with Mexico at the mouth of a Paixhan cannon,' and of a union with Texas, in similar strains. As the accredited organ of his party, these significant remarks were listened with some interest. For a President, whose party is only a Corporal's Guard, may eavily embroil a country so as to render war inevitable. And there is good reason to believe that Tyler and his party are bent upon this, so far as Mexico is concerned. The speeches on Monday, in the Senate, from Mang-

um, and Barrow, and in the House from Gentry, Rayn er, and Lane, of In. were considered as the official decla ration of war, by the Clay Whigs upon the Tyler party! and it was bitter and personal almost without a parallel in the annals of parliamentary vulgarity. Lane's speech the most carefully prepared speech, able, indeed, but coarse and beyond example, during this session, at least. Take a few phrases at random for illustration. All Webster's votes against the war of 1812 were recalled, and he was denounced as "Beelzebub, Prince of devils" among the other Tyler men! John C. Spencer was said, in classic phrase, "to breathe daggers and ratsbane," upon the whig party! and the "friends of Van Buren" were contrasted with the Tyler men, as possessing at least, "the honor among thieves; not to betray their trust," Of Tyler, "he would not speak; for he would not speak out of the dead, nor revile the damned!" These will suffice as fair specimens of this new war, excited by the message, In fact, the message is a master stroke of generalship, as it goes openly for discriminating tariff duties, while Clay in his resolves and speeches, falters and hesitates; and it cuts down his hobby, the land bill, and makes its repeal well nigh certain, and its postponement to a time unknown, quite so. Clay's only resource is open war, and that his friends must wage for him, to save him the

odium of it, before the people. Rayner, in his speech, very much to the annoyance of the ultra slaveholders, took the ground that he would not vote for a war with Mexico, while Tyler was President, unless on the extremest provocation, and that he would never consent to make the Creole case a casus belli, and the British government wave not bound, in the apsence of all treaty supulations to surrender the Creole's men, either as criminals or as fugitives. Of course, there can be no tenable claim for any indemnity. Indemnity for what? On what principle can one be claimed ? All that the subjects of Great Britain did was With a fine intellect, to protect some persons, freed by their own valor, from forcible re-enslavement, within their own territory, by a conspiracy of the American consel, and of certain can tains and crews of American vessels laying in the har bor of Nassau. This is what every nation would be

bound to do in similar circumstances, Wholesome mu nicipal law went on the presumption that all men found with a slaveholding nation where the presumption was different, the law and the duty might be different. The loan bill will pass to-morrow, after one more day onsumed as to-day has been, in party speeches, in such form as to make the whole amount of it \$17,000,000,

The debate on Mr. Clay's resolutions still lingers .-An amendment offered by Mr. Preston, proposing a re peal of the Land bill has been strongly contested to-day, by many members, without coming to any conclusion.-Mr. Clay finds it hard to get off with the eclat he expected. Perhaps the grand dinner and ball of April 14th, which is to crown his exit, will sooth his feelings especially if his friends succeed in the popular demonrations they are to attempt simultaneously, in favor of him as a candidate for the Presidency.

The tariff debate, in the Senate, has been marked b constant allusions to the India cotton question by the leading speakers. Mr. Calhoun made a feeble effort to show that the vast increase of India cotton is to be ascribed to temporary causes, and that there is still some hope for the poor planters. But the most intelligent Southern papers are letting the truth lin, as fast as they dare. The St. Augustine News, anticipating the close of the turn their attention to the cultivation of sugar instead of der the seventh article of this constitution. Florida Slave Hunt, advises the planters, there, to

The invasion of Texas, of which the news reached you probably before it did us, has excited great commo tion in this city, and among the slaveholders. The cry of the Southern press forward is almost unanimous But no decent pretexts for a war with Mexico now exposed to connive at an "armed emigration," which may eventually compromise our neutrality; I have the best of the Texian andholders and declare war. Deep a they are in the plot of this annexation of Texas, they have some little respect for the proprietors of public in ternational intercourse. Yesterday the city was full of rumors that a War Message was to be sent in, in the course of the day; but it did not come. That there is some collision between the United States Minister and reckon it will be about 18 months in this country!" Their the Mexican Government, is certain. And yesterday King, Walker, Sevier and Preston, in relation to a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to it. This with the machinations of the war party stence of slavery is incompatible with the continuance of to familiarize the public mind, gradually with the idea public or private liberty, and their expressions of feeling of war, and the presence and exertions of Gen. Coombs and other scape-graces makes the ground work of an hundred rumors of War.

But the war party, are as yet sober enough to see tha they can by bluster, and menace, but by no means to risk

The bill to extend the pre-emption right to the classes

cepted from it by the Land Bill of the Extra Session, 21st inst.; present to the House of Representathis measure to Mr. Roberts of Ill., a man wide awake to any thing that touches the interests of his constituents except the greatest of all conflicts, that between liberty and the slave power, to the despotism of which he is a

A bill to establish naval schools, another certain portion of the public lands for the education of the deaf and dumb, and other matters of importance have been passed upon. The Senate are now waiting the action of the House on the great measures before them. One word more as to our friend Giddings. A N. Y. democratic member who has just returned fro tour in the interior of that State says the excitement on the subject among all classes of the people is very great. It is the common talk of indignant crowds at every turn, who see their own liberties bartered away without even the poor reward of treason, the thirty pieces of silver. Depend upon it, the voices of the people will terribly rebuke these traitors to the Constitutional rights of the people-every fresh illustration of the power of despotism over our land will lead the best portion of the people to rally, in ever increasing numbers around the banner of the Liberty. That party already

makes its power felt, here, as well as elsewhere. Said a well-read man to me, to-day, "Why have your abolition papers never given such appalling facts in relation to the countrol of slavery over the nation, years ago ! Why it would have raised every body." readily saw, on a moment's reflection, that the changes was in the cars and eyes of the people. As we grow in political importance, the people and their leaders thinkers, rather, [to give a new use to an old term] find our statements, facts and principles worthy of examinaion. And when examined, they find it easier to call us "traitors," like the classical noodle of the Madisonian or "British disunionists," like Corporal Wise, of the Guard, than to dispute our facts, or refute our arguments. Yours with regard,

WASHINGTON.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE SIXTH BAPTIST CHURCH OF CINCIN-NATI, ADOPTED MARCH 20, 1842.

1. This Church is to be known as the Sixth Baptist Church of Cincinnati. 2. It shall be composed of baptized, that is to say, immersed believers in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who give

evidence that they are born of God and created anew in Christ Jesus by the operation of the Holy Ghost upon 3. The brethen shall conduct the business of the church in general assembly, and there shall be no respect of per-

sons, either on account of nation, tribe, condition or rank 4. This church shall receive no charter of incorpor

5. Any member in good standing in the church may object to the reception of any applicant for membership and such objection shall prevent the admission of the applicant until the objector become reconciled.

6. Any member whose conduct or character is of fair standing in the church, shall upon regular application a a meeting of the church, receive a letter of dismission; and from the time of receiving the letter shall be considered no longer subject to the discipline of the church, nor entitled to any of the privileges of membership, nor shall be again received into the church if any member therein object

7. A member may be excluded from the church for anti-christian doctrine, impiety, or immoral conduct and speech, but in every case shall have a full and fair trial. 8. All Ministers and deacons of the church are to b regularly ordained by the laying on of the hands of a presbytery, before entering upon their respective official

9. None but regularly ordained ministers are to adminis ter baptism or the Lord's Supper, and the authority to rest with them to whom to administer these sacraments; but they are to be subject to the censure of the church or to removal from office for any abuse of this authority.

10. This church can have no fellowship with any professed christians who vend, make or drink intoxicating liquors, in such a way as to promote, encourage or tempt courage whatever legitimately tends to promote good mor- such labor or service may be due. als, piety and pure religion.

11. This church shall always cultivate a spirit of kindness, tolerance and charity among the members for one another and for others; and shall endeavor to live up to the spirit of the design for which our blessed Savior came into the world, viz: "to preach the gospel to the poor:" "to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the

12. This church is never to adopt any rule, order or

13. This church is to adopt no article of faith as binding upon the members thereof, that is not plainly deduced from the New Testament.

14. This church shall give no sanction to any attempt to suppress the freedom of speech, so long as the language is decorous, or does not subject a member to censure un-

15. Holding the foregoing articles to be in strict agree ment with the spirit and principles of the New Testa- therein mentioned is meant State legislation exment, all who join this church are required to subscribe clusive of legislation by the General Governhereto; and hereby to covenant never to alter or change any of them in any way whatsoever, but endeavor to pre- terable unless by common consent. The Constituserve them in the spirit and the letter as the Constitution of this church, looking unto God for grace to preserve us or abrogate any of the six articles of the Ordiin the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace.

For the Philanthropist. TIRERTY MEETING-FIRST WARD.

At a numerous meeting of the Liberty men in the First Ward, at the Engine House on Sycamore street, on Thursday March 31, 1842, WM. TANNER was called to the chair and R. G. MITCHELL appointed secretary.

Amos Moore, being called upon, addressed the meeting in defence of the principles of the &c., are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be Liberty Party, and shewed that in giving his support to them he was only carrying out, in good faith, the Democratic doctrines he had always held. Mr. Moore, having concluded, was followed

by S. P. CHASE, who dwelt upon the history of the country and the constitution, and showed the incompatibility of modern slaveholding pretensions, with the rights of the people as guarantied by the constitution, and with the prosperity and safety of the country. Having conluded his remarks.

MR. CHASE submitted the following preammble and resolutions, which were read, and, after a brief but full testimony from A. R. Chase, founded on personal acquaintance, to the private worth, political integrity, and eminent abilities of Mr. Giddings, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. Representative in Congress from the sixteenth Congressional District of this State, did on the

portant interests of every portion of the Union, connected with a question now the subject of a negotiation, of a disgraceful and unconstitutional nature, between the United States and Great Britain, the result of which may eventually involve these nations in war; whereas, it is the duty of every good citizen, & particularly of every selected agent and Representative of the people to discountenance all efforts to extend slavery by negotiation or otherwise, beyond the territoria imits of the states in which it exists, or to in volve the country in war for that purpose; and whereas, for having faithfully perfe duty, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives have passed a vote of censure upon the said Representative from Ohio, without even affording him an opportunity to be heard in his defence, in violation of law, order, and propriety: Therefore,

Resolved, That THE PROPLE hold the conduct

of said majority as altogether unconstitution and unwarrrantable and as deserving and receiving their severest censure.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meetng, Slavery is against natural right, and therefore dependent on positive law for its existence and continuance, and that no person can be constitutionally held as a slave within the jurisdiction of the United States, on land or sea, except within the limits, and under the laws of one of the States.

Resolved, That a negotiation for the re-enslavement of persons, once held as slaves under the laws of one of the states, who have become free in consequence of having been voluntarily taken berond the limits of such state upon the high seas. s as palpably unconstitutional, as would be a negotiation for the manumission of the slaves in any of the states, or for the surrender of the territory of a state to a foreign power, or for the assumption of the state-debts by the Government of the United States!

Resolved, That the proper duty, shamefully negotiated, of our minister to England is, to obtain a settlement of the questions relating to our North-western boundary, and to induce the Government of Great Britain to open the English markets to our breadstuffs, our provisions, our raw materials, and our manufactures. by which means the prosperity of the West, now depressed in consequence of the want of a safe and adequate market, may be revived and angmented.

Resolved. That copies of the foregoing premble and resolutions be forwarded to the Senstors from this State, and the Representative from this District, to be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that another copy be forwarded to the Hon. J. R. Giddings. On motion,

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting e authorized to appoint a committee of three citizens of the First Ward, to act for the Liberty Party, in the Ward, in such manner as they shall deem most advisable.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meet ng be published in the city papers. WM. TANNER, Chairman.

R. G. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist. DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DR. BAILEY:- The question as to the rights of the States to pass laws respecting fugitives from labor in another State has acquired new and additional importance since the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case (as it is called,) of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The authority of reclamation rests upon the following provisions.

The Ordinance of July 1787 sixth article. has the following proviso, "Provided always that any person escaping into the same (meaning the Territory N. W. of the Ohio river, from whom labor or service is lawfully due, may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service

The Constitution of the United States adoptd by the Convention. any way designedly uphold the involuntary slavery of contains the following clause: "No person held human beings, or any other system of oppression whatso- to service and labor in one State under the laws ever; nor who wilfully neglect to supply with the gospel thereof, escaping into another, shall in conscof Jesus Christ both written and by the preaching of the quence of any law or regulation therein be Word, the nations of the earth and every class of mankind discharged from such service or labor, but shall under heaven; nor who wilfully neglect to support or en. be delivered up on claim of the party to whom

The 3rd Section of the act of Congress, \*approved Feb. 12th, 1793, is as follows:

The late opinion of the Supreme Court in the case above mentioned I understand to be, That the Constitution of the United States. authorizes the claimant or his duly authorised agent to arrest in any state a person who he says is a fugitive from labor from another State, without any judicial process, and then to take such person before any Judge of the circuit or district court of the United States in order to establish such claim; that the act of 1793 can practice, at variance with the letter and spirit of the New give no authority to any State officer to act in he case; That the states have no power to legislate on the subject.

I take it as obvious that this decision, (I shall speak of Ohio only,) strikes at the sovereignty of the State, and converts her into a mere petty corporation existing only by the breath of Congress & subject in all her important interests to the constant control of that body.

In the first place it annuls the provision of the Ordinance of 1787. By the lawful reclamation ment; and this ordinance is to remain forever unaltion of the United States was not intended to repeal nance nor can it be rightfully construed to affect in any manner their full operation in our State. -It is to be remembered that in the Ordinance, inthe Constitution of the United States, & in the act of Congress 1793, fugitives from labor are constantly eailed persons, & that they are a part of the people must be admitted. The Constitution of the State provides that the people shall be secure in their person &c. from unwarrantable searches and seizures, and that even general warrants without oath, to seize any person not named granted. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, is an entire prostration of our State sovereignty, both under the Ordinance, and the Constitution of the State, taking from her the power of providing by her own laws for the protection of the person; of the fugitive from violence while

within the State, and to prevent him or her from being transported out of the State without the trial by jury which the Constitution declares shall be inviolate. These monstrous results follow from the decision of the Supreme Court. and that same decision uproots the delivery of fugitives from justice, by declaring that no state officer is competent to execute any act of Congress. If this decision is to stand; an entire new code respecting both kinds of fugitives must be enacted by Congress. Let the people and states see to it. CALHOUN.

\* See second page, under editorial hoad .- Lo. Putt.

A PRACTICAL TALE OF THE TIMES. BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"I wish Mary Elcott was richer," exclaimed Charles Masters, as if thinking aloud, breaking the silence which had now lasted for more than five minutes at his friend's dinner table.

"And I second your wish, Masters," answer ed his companion, coolly cracking an almond, and drawing the wine towards him, "since you not something more than a mere interest there, ch! Masters."

"To be candid with you there is, or rather would be if Mary was but rich. I have often Elcott, and I am satisfied I could love her, protune hunter-that is I do not consider a fortune not afford to get married unless I wed a bride Good bye: I'll see you soo." who has some money at least."

"Stop-let me understand you. You say Now it is but the other day that you told me ed and walked on. your profession yielded you two thousand dollars a year, surely it is not impossible to live, seeking their simple yet comfortable home, even when married, on such an income. I while Mr. and Mrs. Masters where whirled off make a bare fifteen hundred, and yet I should on a fashionable tour from which they returned not be afraid to venture matrimony to-morrow, in due time to astonish the town by their splenalthough it is true I should calculate on increa- did entertainments. But alas, even before the sing my income in a year or two."

nibus or stay at home. Just think of it, the larunning after a Chesnut street omnibus, whenever she is tired and wishes to return home."

will." he continued smiling, "give you, as old women say, a bit of my mind. I dislike as and Prescott. much as you, to deprive a wife of the comforts of life, but with your income, or even mine, there is little danger of that. The very things luxuries, nothing else under the sun. Posses-Believe me my dear fellow, you are misleading essary that you should marry an heiress,-You can live and respectably too, on your present income, then after that, with your talents, and the stand marriage will give you, you need have nothing to fear. I do not speak what I am | your bride." not willing to practice. You are a lawyer and I am a physician. Your profession can be made sooner than mine. You have two thousand a year and I have but fifteen hundred, and yet I am about to be married, and that to, I may as well tell you, Mary's youngest sister. You have seen her, I believe but once, for she returned only last week from New York, where, however, I met her last summer during my three months sojourn there. I have every reason to Thelieve we shall be happy even" and again he high price of good hay render it an object of imsmiled, "on a bare fifteen hundred a year."

pause, but still there is a difference between in this endeavor he will find material assistance you case and mine. Mary has a high view of in the use of cut feed. Although this kind of ings, and as she could not, if married to me, feed has been in use some time, there are few live, at least for some years, in the style in that fully appreciate its value. which her father lives, she would, you may depend upomit, grow discontented and peevish. You shake your head, but I am certain it would be so. Even if I could give up comforts which you call luxuries, she could not ----

"Stop, my dear fellow, you misrepresent Mary. I know her well. She is not the kind of girl you pretend she is. I will not enter into here he emphasized his words, "that if Mary could love a man she would cheerfully give up every thing but the bare necessities of life to fol-

low his fortunes." "Well, well, it may be. She is at any rate an angel. I have had hard work to keep from falling in love with her, although conscious of the folly of uniting my lot to hers in the present state of my finances. Confound this moneywhy had she not a few thousand, or why am I mot richer? I must stop thinking of her, or going there so often, for" and here he paused and added, "it cannot be. There is Charlotte Spencer, whom all my relatives wished me to marry-she is rich, pretty and accomplished, I suppose I shall have to propose to her, though hea ven knows, if Mary had but half her money I would prefer her. Well, after all, there is an old saying, "that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window."

"As you please, Masters, but you are still deceiving yourself by calling comfort poverty and pretending that a wife will beggar you even with two thousand. I will say no more of Ma-Ty except that I believe a nobler or more beautiful woman you will never find. She is a treasure in herself. Nor will I say ought of Miss Spencer, beyond a word-I fear she has a bad temper. And now my dear fellow, let us dismiss this matrimonial debate and take our cigars -here are some choice Havanas."

Charles Masters, as our readers will have seen, was one of those young men who, without being an actual fortune-hunter, deem some money indispensable in a wife, although as in his case, they veil their real character from themselves by a course of deceptive sophistry, tion of the box towards the animal is to enable and will not admit the actual selfishness of their views. His friend, Harry Prescott was of a different character. Love with him, was a pure, unalloyed passion, a sentiment in which nothing base took part-2 holy exalted feeling which illed the heart with sunshine, and would have made even privation endurable. He loved Ellen Elcott with his whole soul, and had long been satisfied that his love was returned. Indeed, as he said their union was already settled. He saw with pain the determination of his imal can be ascertained only by feeding; it is friend, for he knew that Charles was a favorite with Mary, although, as yet the feeling had not on her part ripened into a warmer sentiment more, however, because the attentions of Charles long breathing over it; one so kept with had been nothing more than those of an acquain- ly become unhealthly and grow poor. sance, and the strict principle in which Mary had been brought up, would not suffer her to throw away her affections unsought, and thus be fed with a small quantity; this should consist perhaps shipwreck her happiness forever. It of good hay finely cut, and having a large propor- Tork, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

was with an inward sigh, therefore, that Prescou heard, a few days after the above conversation, that the attentions of Charles to Miss Spencer were becoming of the most marked character. He was also aware that Masters no longer visited the Elcotts. The love for display had

triumphed over affection. Meanwhile time had slipped rapidly away, nd rumors began to be prevalent that Charles had proposed for and been accepted by Miss Spencer. In a little time the report was confirmed by those who were believed to know, seem so heartily in earnest-although I cannot and to set all doubt at rest, it was authorized by see why you should desire it so much. Is there Charles himself. He met Prescott casually, for of late they had been less intimate than formerly.

"Ah my good monitor," said he laughingly, "they they tell me you and Ellen are to be marbeen on the point of telling you my sentiments, ried in a fortnight. Is it so? Glad to hear it. but something has always intervened to prevent But I shall not be long behind you-since I me. Now, however, I will put my confession come to think of it, we shall be married on the off no longer. I admire, ardently admire Miss same day. Miss Spencer is a fine dashing girl -a cool fifty thousand is hers-we shall live in vided she were only wealthy. You need'nt some style, but you must must come and see smile, I am not as you would suppose, a for- us. Cards and all that sort of thing will be sent to you. But I forgot-I've an appointment to the ne plus ulira in a wife-but as my means look at a pair of carriage horses at eleven, and at present are just equal to my own wants I can- it only wants a few minutes of that hour .-

"There goes a fine fellow who is about to sacrifice his happiness to his love of display," you cannot afford to get married because your mused Prescott, as his eye followed the receincome is only sufficient for your own wants .- ding form of his friend; and with a sigh he turn-

They were married-Prescott and his wife honey-moon was over, Masters found that his Exactly; but you were always a saving fel- friend's anticipations were true, and that Mrs. low, even with your pocket money at school, Masters, though rich, beautiful and accomplishwhen I have always liked to live a little more ed, threatened, by a peevish temper to embitter expensively. Now two thousand dollars will his life. As time elapsed, moreover, the evil just allow me to live as I wish, but even then it only increased, and about two months after the must be as a bachelor. There is my horse, wedding, it was more than doubled by an event and then my private parlor, and there is my an- which then occurred. This was nothing more nual trip to the springs-all these I must have, than the discovery-then first made by the final gly. and to have them I must spend my two thou- settlement of Mr. Spencer's estate-that his sand. Now if I get married, without I wed an daughter was not in reality worth but a bare ten heiress, I should have to give up all these, in thousand dollars. The knowledge of this cirother words I must surrender my tillbury and go counstance could not fail to irritate a husband on foot, when my wife must patronize the om- whose chief motive in marrying was to possess himself of his wife's fortune-crimination and dy of Charles Masters, Esq. Attorney at Law, recriminations ensued betwixt the ill-mated pair cattle. -- and as usual, the interviews ended in a flood of tears on the part of the lady, and a volley of "All very humerous, my dear fellow, join me curses on that of the gentleman. Seizing his in a glass, but still it has but little to do with the hat, Masters rushed from the house in no very question, and since you have consulted me, I enviable state of mind. Almost the first person he met was a mutual acquaintance of himself

"Ah! Masters-the very man I wanted to see-have you heard the news--I am glad of it for both their sakes, I see you are ignorant, and you cling to so perversely are luxuries, and mere I am the first one to bring you the intelligence. Well, then, Prescott has had a glorious windfall sed of the love of some virtuous woman, you in the way of fortune, his wife and her sister would soon learn to do without them, aye, and | Mary have fallen co-heiresses to a hundred and enjoy ten fold more happiness than you do now. Ififty thousand dollars, left by an East Indian uncle, whom they had not heard from for twenty yourself on this important subject. It is not ne- years. I once thought you and Mary would be married, but I was mistaken, she has been engaged a month and more to Mr. Leicester, your old rival. But I must harry on. You look ill. I hope all is well at home. Remember nie to

Masters did not speak, but in his heart he cursed the day he ever say Miss Spencer; or refused the love of such an angel as Mary Elcott, for filthy lucre. He was rightly punished, in being tied for tile to a pecvish, extravagant, comparatively portionless woman.

> From the Farmer's Monthly Visiter. Cut Feed.

MR. EDITOR:-The scarcity and consequent portance with the farmer to make the best possurprise me," said Masters after a sible disposition of his inferior kinds of fodder;

Some, having commenced its use with an in complete apparatus for its preparation, having fed it out irregularly and in too large quantities, after a few trials have laid it aside as unprofitable if not impracticable; other, having a knowledge of the result of these ill-conducted experiments have come to like conclusions.

The main design of this article is to point out those causes on which success in the use of this kind of food depends.

Three things are essential to successs in the use of cut feed; complete apparatus, good preparation and regularity in the time of giving, and in the quantity given.

For a few animals, to have a complete apparatus, is not necessary to have an expensive one: -a common knife straw cutter, a tub, a watering pot, a light manure fork and a box to receive the food out of which the animal is to eat, are all the articles requisite to constitute this apparatus. Such has been the simple one I have used the last seven years in feeding one, and sometimes two horses-the aggregate cost of which did not exceed six dollars.

For a large number of animals a more expen-

sive cutter and a larger receiver become necessary. Tubs may be obtained from the common molasses hogshead by sawing the same in two at the bunghole. The apparatus in readiness, the straw is to be finely cut and evenly placed in the tub; it is then to be slightly wet in order to cause an adhesion of the meal to the straw, so as to prevent the former from settling to the bottom of the tub. The meal is next to be equally scattered over the surface; and the process com pleted by mixing the ingredients with the fork, adding at different times as much water as is necessary to render the mixture complete. In cold weather hot water should be used. A box three feet in length, two in breadth, nine or ten inches in height, and firmly held together by straps of hoop iron fastened around the corners and across the bottom, should be placed before and slightly inclining towards each animal; into this the prepared food is turned. The inclinahim the more easily to secure the liquid portion of the preparation.

Animals should be regularly fed; attention to this rule is essential to their health and thrift .-Horses require feeding but three times each day on short feed, with an additional foddering o good hay at night three times during each week. Neat stock require in addition long feed twice day, once in the morning and once at night.

The precise quantity necessary for each an better to err in not giving enough than in giving too much. If an animal is overfed he becomes dainty, eats lazily and renders his mess foul by long breathing over it; one so kept will certain

Few animals at first will eat cut feed with rel-

tion of meal. He should not be again fed until he has eaten up cleanly his first allowance.

The experimentalist must not feel discournged if the animal, notwithstanding the particular pains he has taken to render his food palatable, should allow it to remain twenty-four or thirtysix hours before him untasted; hunger at last

compels him to eat. When he gets so as to eat his mess readily, straw may be mixed with the hay and its proportion gradually increased.

Salt should be added to one of the messes a often as every other day. A few years since I kept one horse on long feed exclusively during the whole year; and also an account of the hay and grain consumed and the bedding used by him during this period. The expense of his keeping amounted to one hundred and fifteen dollars. The average price of hay during that year was this thirteen dollars; of corn one dollar, and of oats fifty cents. The horse worked every day.

Since then I kept an account for six months of the expenses of a horse kept on cut feed, and working every day as the former; the cost of thus keping a horse one year, according to the estimate thus made from my account, would be seventy five dollars. Hay, when this experiment was made, was one dollar less on the ton; the prices of corn and oats were the same.

Horses kept in this way and used but little can be kept for a much less sum; -say from \$45 to \$50 per annum.

It may be of some interest to your readers to know the relative proportion of articles requisite to keep a horse on cut feed one year; the following is my estimate: 1 ton English hay, at \$12,

2 1-2 tons Oat, Wheat, or Rye \$10 straw, at \$4 53 bushels corn, at \$1,00, or 106 bushel oats, at 50. \$58

I think horses thrive better on meal made from corn and oats in the proportion of three parts by measure of the corn to two parts of oats, than on meal made from either grain sin-

Before closing this article I would just say to those who object to this kind of feed on account of the extra labor required, that they expend double the amount of labor in preparing food for their swine that is requisite to prepare cut feed for the same number of horses or neat

CHARLES A. SAVORY. Contocookville, Jan. 19. 1842..

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

At Wholesale and Retail. small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

vishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded. N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be ree from slave labor. Persons wishing to purchase can

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular.)

have full evidence of the fact. CHARLES WISE. N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets.

Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th 1842.

NOTICE.

The subscriber designs to open a select school at the house of Mr. Wm. Poe, in the Township of Storrs, on he 4th day of April next. ealthful.

Very special attention will be given to the moral ar eligious, as also to the intellectual culture of pupils. Desired information may be obtained by reference to Rev. J. Blanchard, Cincinnati, or Rev. H. Bushnell, Rev. J. Blanchard, Cincumant, v. Storrs. Terms, three dollars per quarter. J. M. Firen.

P. S. Board may be obtained in the faimily of Mr. Poe, the vicinity of the school if application is made im

# \$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renew ed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, profession al or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve ectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the proprietor claimed it

The above medicine is recommended for Consump on, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, diffi culty of Breathing, pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of Opium or its spiritual preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack nostrums forced upon the community by unprincipled persons, regardless of the great injury they should know such mixtures always pro-

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant remedy is entirely free of Opium, and all other violent narcotics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstance Sold only at No. 77 Sycamore street, near Lowe Market street. Price one dollar.

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Natural and Mental Philosophy, Music, Reviews of Books &c. &c. lu a word it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this, or

any other country. The Seventh Volume commenced January , 1832. The price is only Two Dollars a Year, in Advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

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#### AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONARY

Fifth st, 5 doors East of Vine, North side. The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J A. Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually

SAMUEL A. ALLEY. December 22nd, 1841.

executed.

#### NOTICE---MILK---MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

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esitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, cer tainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these ruly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody ted States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico. and Texas, and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. sale of twenty editions in the short time the "S They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who

have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient-being mild in their action at the same ime; though, in their operation, producing neither ickness, griping, nor debility. Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters, Dear Sir:-I have used your valuable Pills

these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a merits. We hositate not to say, that it is the best work majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM MERSON, is considered sufficient I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Priestly Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and con-

Given up to Die. How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest taken. Consumption

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel ing else would even reneve. And effect, have added their testimony to that effect. Coughs and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the ted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance ted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witness ed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they re-

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st, was cured of very had cough he suffered from several weeks, by only Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on, him whatever.

Mr. G.T. Matthews. 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lo-aenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks estored him to perfect health. He says they are the reatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer ing, without the parent's knowing the cause-little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sher-man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and housands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and ntense suffering and even death, without their being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit: the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them-another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism,

lumbago, &c. &c. Several persons have called at the warehouse, to express their surprise and thanks, at the almost mi-

raculous cure these plasters have effected. Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with heumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheu-matism, that he could scarcely help himself—these lasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per hox. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys: price only 25 cents per box. Doct A She Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medi-

cines-Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon. Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West

#### VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt. & Co. New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout th United States.

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, o Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Aca demy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc. etc. and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc .-Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly im proved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with The above work is now the use of the black board. known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harn Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sa through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded a evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations.

From numerous Recommendations the following are selected. From the Boston Spectator. We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sucred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work-the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where. From the Baptist Advocate.

Masm's Sacred Harp .- The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as sider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used. Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Hande and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the 'Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony Every denomination will promote devotional Psimody by adapting this collection as the standard of church

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music. Mason's Socred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction.

From the Jouenal.

upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody depends. The work is particularly recommended to those ly conductive to devotion.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the

Methodist Church, Wheeling. We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church, I should be much pleased to see it in general use-the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of me tres, and it is a desircable collection for churches and

# Just Published.

Vol. II .- Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music .- Vol. II. contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duetts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. etc. This volume does pear, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is not contain a single tune found in the first volume-it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commen-surate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.

From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic A-

cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unani-mously adopted by the Government and Members, March 24th The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully

examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to render it a standard work." It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the

Editor te furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended variety of good Stock Music,—such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally.

A COPY OF THE RECORDS,
C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy.

From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College, THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest

approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the succes ful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute th best collection ever pub-By order of the Society,
W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.

[From the Observer.] Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, Vol. 2nd.-We hesitate not, most confidently to recommend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sa cred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of in timate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle to often disregarded in Ametican publica-tions. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich, beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beautiful typography of the work will speak for itself.

From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Oberhn College.

For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the "Sacred Harp," Volume I. I have ever esteened it a beautiful collection, comprising a label using the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnational to give. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate

Volume II .- I approve most fully: your plan of publishing new selections and arrangements in sucr volumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. The second volume, is, in its rythmical character various,-its tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies. Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it ure to the publishers an extensive patromage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation,

> FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A delightful Country Scat, situated upon a McAdami red road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighbor-nood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 ooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a rame varn with a carriage house and stante; a well, a istern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

> A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, Iocated upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The provements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The s part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town A superior country seat, distant a miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excel-lent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentlemau of fortune who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society. A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town,

with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms

and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fen ced with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame

barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level. A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, locaed upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrious and populous district. The house is in Cottage style, and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with umps, and a small stream.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from own, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage. A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road.

8 miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern, a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach, apple and cherry treees; and a garden well planted with ines, raspberry, current and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road. A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sit-

auted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincing near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stable for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells, 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspberry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich ttom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles rom town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a church and a school.

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage,

situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where there are several churches and schools. The improvements come orise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and and a porch; a good frame barn, a well and crib, wagon have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach almost unequalled richness. It may justly by entitled trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. "the beauties of music." The tunes are admirably adapsupplied with springs and a run. A good Farm of 50 acres, situate

upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make mnsic subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminentand a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike ad, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse, a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creck. T good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple, A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon

a Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weatherboarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, watered with springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niami

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: house, a comented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currant and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and vale advantageously located for culture.

A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated

upon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door; likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil consists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage. It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in

Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar. a corn crib, a stable, and several log houses; also an orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture.

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office for full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms, House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale.

Farmers and Citizens, who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in Engish and German, without cost to them, unless sales be

effected. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. 'The money can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to the account of Thomas Emery of Cincinnati.

Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valuable information, which the experience of more than nine years in the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnati enables me

and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

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